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devoted to a description of the French inhabitants. The other foreign elements are not mentioned or are passed over by a mere mention.

The volume may be read with profit as well as pleasure. But, of course, the reader cannot expect to find a comprehensive treatment of the economic and social conditions where there is so much of the personal element and an evident desire to entertain as well as instruct.

Corporations and the State. By THEODORE E. BURTON. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xvi+249. \$1.25.

This volume consists of a series of six lectures delivered at the University of Pennsylvania in the latter part of 1910, and dealing with such questions as the development of the corporation, the character of trusts, banking corporations, and the problem of regulating trusts and corporations. To the original six lectures there has been added a final chapter on the Supreme Court decisions in the oil and tobacco trust cases. An appendix, making up one-quarter of the book, includes extracts from the court's opinions in these two cases, the text of the Sherman Anti-Trust act and the Aldrich plan for monetary legislation.

The book suffers somewhat from the form in which it is presented. The original lectures have been little changed, although, we are told, they were for the most part extemporaneous. As a result the treatment is at times wandering and lacks organization. Moreover, the chapter on banking seems to have little connection with the rest of the volume. In general, while a great variety of points are touched upon, the work does not pretend to be sufficiently thorough to settle them definitely, and at times appears inconclusive. However, the general reader will find here much that is both interesting and informing in regard to the problems of corporations and trusts—between which the author, like most writers, fails to distinguish clearly. Asset currency is favored, as are also voluntary federal incorporations, control of holding companies, and regulation of security issues. The author is well informed on the subject, his point of view is broad, and this together with his discrimination and sanity leads him to recognize that there is no single panacea for the evils with which he is dealing. This is much more than can be said of most writers on this vexed question.

Manual of Ship Subsidies. By EDWIN M. BACON. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911. 12mo, pp. 99.

In this book is presented in compact form a historical summary of the system of ship subsidies in all of the leading countries of the world—whether in the shape of mail subsidies, naval subventions, construction bounties, navigation bounties, government loans, tariff advantages, canal funds, or other form of aid—the intention of the writer being to place in the hands of the inquirer a concise, almost abbreviated, statement of the facts, past and

present, with regard to ship subsidies in all countries. No elaboration of any of the important systems such as, for instance, the navigation laws of England is attempted. No opinion, no evaluation is offered or made—such is impossible in the space of one hundred pages. However, as a compact presentation of the facts involved the book should prove very serviceable.

War and Other Essays. By WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1911. 8vo, pp. xxii+381. \$2.25 net.

This book is chiefly a collection of essays which had previously been published in some other form; but in addition it contains an interesting biographical sketch by Professor Keller. The essays are not limited to any particular period or branch of the writer's work. The later examples in particular show a close connection with the thought of the *Folkways*. The concept of the influence of the *mores* is very marked. Earlier essays on practical application of sociological principles and on the issues which were uppermost at the time show the same clear and forceful treatment and energetic denunciation of whatever policy the author had found untenable. Much is added by the sympathetic biography which gives a friend's insight into the work and character of the writer.

Mathematische Theorie des Tarifwesens. By ANDREAS VOIGT. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1912. 8vo, pp. x+74.

This study presents a mathematical system for the critical study of tax and price schedules. Part I deals with the general characteristics, the content, and various forms of such tariffs. Part II treats of examples of errors in tariff construction with especial reference to the Prussian income tax, which is characterized as a most fruitful source of such examples. The passenger traffic zone tariff is also critically discussed. Part III discusses the application of the mathematical theory to the construction of a schedule in such a way as to determine whether or not the financial, commercial, or social policy is being realized by the schedule as prescribed.

L'interprétation économique de l'histoire. By E. R. A. SELIGMAN. Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie., 1911. 8vo, pp. x+176. Translated by HENRI-EMILE BARRAULT.

The French translation of Professor Seligman's popular exposition of the *Economic Interpretation of History* is prefaced by a valuable analytical and critical study of the views of Marx in connection with the subject under consideration. The Preface is over the name of M. Georges Sorel.